may be used. Reference numeral 64 in the figure denotes a section where no conductor [non-formation section for] is formed, for providing a dielectric resonator, provided on the top surface of the circuit substrate 30 and, together with the opposing conductor non-formation section for a dielectric resonator on the back-surface side of the circuit substrate 30 with this substrate interposed in between, dorms a dielectric resonator of the [FE010] TE010 mode in this portion. The remaining construction is the same as that of the first embodiment, and the top of the circuit substrate 30 shown in Fig. 7 is covered by an upper-part conductor plate.

CLAIMS (with indication of amended or new):

9. (New) The circuit of claim 5, further comprising:

a conductive plate adjacent at least one of the first and second main surfaces of the dielectric plate, the conductive plate having at least one groove in a surface thereof, the at least one groove opposing at least one of the first planar dielectric line, the slot line and the line-conversion conductor patterns.

10. (New) The circuit according to claim 9, wherein a width of the at least one groove is greater than a width of the first planar dielectric line.

11. (New) The circuit according to claim 10, wherein the width of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.

12. (New) The circuit according to claim 11, wherein a depth of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation

frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.

13. (New) The circuit according to claim 6, further comprising:

at least one conductive plate adjacent one of the first and second main surfaces of the dielectric plate, the conductive plate having at least one groove in a surface thereof, the at least one groove opposing at least one of the first planar dielectric line, the slot line, the line-conversion conductor patterns, and the second planar dielectric line.

14. (New) The circuit according to claim 13, wherein a width of the at least one groove is greater than a width of one of the first planar dielectric line and the second planar dielectric line.

15. (New) The circuit according to claim 14, wherein the width of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.

16. (New) The circuit according to claim 15, wherein a depth of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.

17. (New) The circuit of claim 8, further comprising:

a conductive plate adjacent at least one of the first and second main surfaces of the dielectric plate, the conductive plate having at least one groove in a surface thereof, the at least one groove opposing at least one of the first planar dielectric line, the slot line and the line-conversion conductor patterns.

18. (New) The circuit according to claim 17, wherein a width of the at least one groove is greater than a width of the first planar dielectric line.

19. (New) The circuit according to claim 18, wherein the width of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.

20. (New) The circuit according to claim 19, wherein a depth of the at least one groove is set such that a cut-off area is formed, the cut-off area having a propagation frequency which is higher than a desired propagation frequency of the plane-wave propagation region.